# VAST THRONG HAILS THE HERO

THE OPERA HOUSE PACKED WITH A PATRIOTIC AUDIENCE.

A MEMORABLE SCENE ON THE APPEARANCE OF THE LIEUTENANT—HE PRESIDES AND SPEAKS AT THE MEETING FOR THE BENEFIT OF VOLUNTEERS' FAMILIES GEN-

ERAL WOODFORD AMONG THE OTHER SPEAKERS.

Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, U. S. N., who immortalized himself by sinking the Merrimac at the mouth of the harbor of Santiago, was the at the mouth of the magnet that drew thousands to the Metropolitan opera House last night. General Stewart L. Woodford, Minister to Spain, although just now without occupation in that capacity, was also present and made a speech, and so were William teAdoo, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, but it was Hobson the Hobson was induced to preside at the meeting by the New-York Soldiers' and Sallors' Families business to look after the families that have sence of the bread-winners at the front, and

Altogether, it was a night of patriotic exultaon. Lieutenant Hobson could have owned the city; General Woodford could have assisted him in the ownership; Dewey and Sampson and Schley and Captain "Jack" Philip, who was unable to attend the meeting, were frantically cheered by every man jack present. It was a houseful of worshippers that was assembled in the huge auditorium, and the Army and the

When the doors were opened, at 7:30 p. m., he crowd began to stream in. Outside the specplators were doing a rushing business, but it is safe to say that their profits will not go to the of the boxes were occupied, but all of them were sold. Their emptiness is accounted for by the fact that so many people were out of town, and this same fact is responsible for the comparamother and sister respectively of Lieutenant Hobson. Others who occupied boxes were Henry Clarke Coe, the War Relief Committee of the Charles L. Wetherbee, Henry Marquand, R. T. Wilson, sr., W. J. Curtis and General Wager Swayne. Brigadier-General George L. Gillespie, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East, and several members of his staff were

### GENERAL WOODFORD CHEERED.

proscenium arch, but otherwise the auditorium was destitute of special decoration. While the crowd was waiting for the arrival of Lieutenant Hobson, Professor Fanciulli's 71st Regiment Band played a descriptive fantaisie called "A Day with Roosevelt's Rough Riders." General Woodford came upon the platform a few minrecognized, and cheered until he was forced to and acknowledge the enthusiastic greeting

Lieutenant Hobson arrived in this city from Atlanta shortly after noon yesterday, and was mittee of the Protective Association. The party to the Waldorf-Astoria, where the lieuenant found a pile of about five hundred letters waiting him. The nature of a good many of communications may be judged from the phoned to the hotel saying that she had invited Lieutenant Hobson to dinner on the following day, and was surprised at not receiving a reply. She was a perfect stranger to him.

Lieutenant Hobson, with Major Byrne and Mr. McAdoo, reached the Opera House about 8:30 o'clock. They drove in an open carriage to the Fortieth-st. entrance of the building. crowd there was not large, the reason probably being that few knew at which of the three sides of the Opera House the lieutenant would enter, but it made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers and the Merrimac hero was heartily cheered as he alighted from the carriage.

### GREETED AT THE ENTRANCE.

Waiting for him at the door were a number of well-known citizens, who all pressed around him and claimed introductions from Major Byrne. Among the scores who contrived to shake hands with him before he reached the stage were Henry Marquand and John D. Crimmins.

### A HURRICANE OF APPLAUSE.

When the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" every eye was turned toward the entrance at the stage right, where signs of the hero's approach could be seen. Already Mrs. and Miss Hobson had slipped unobserved into the box reserved for them, the crowd seeming to be in ignorance as to who they were. When Lieutenant Hobson appeared, escorted by Major John Byrne, all the enthusiasm that had been pent up awaiting his arrival was let loose in one cyclonic burst. Amid a perfect hurricane of applause and frantic shouts, and the waving of hundreds of flags and fans and handkerchiefs, he crossed to the centre of the stage. Every person on the stage arose and joined in the uproar, each man striving to outdo his neighbor. Every man who got anywhere near tried to shake hands with the Lieutenant, and scores succeeded in doing so. The band continued to play, but the effect was that of a pantomime. The Lieutenant at length acknowledged the tremendous greeting by a

grave bow. If the crowd had doubts about the ability of Lieutenant Hobson as a speaker they were all dispelled a little later. The Lieutenant has a fine, deep, resonant voice. In speed he is a stenographer's pride. Very rarely did he exceed a rate of thirty words a minute. Each phrase came slowly and distinctly from his lips, but every word counted. While the New-York Bank Clerks' Glee Club was singing "The Star Spangled Banner" the entire audience stood, but every eye was upon the idol of the hour. Major Byrne was not long in introducing him. In so doing he had occasion to refer to Manila. This was the signal for another outburst of frantic cheering, the whole house leaping to its feet and cheering wildly for Dewey and again for Captain Philip.

### RELIEF WORK OUTLINED.

Major Byrne, in introducing Licutenant Hobson, referred to the admirable purpose which the meeting was called to help, and of the financial aid which the relief society stood in need of. Many of the volunteers, he said, had gone to the war at comparatively speaking. a moment's notice and without being able to make preparation for those they left behind. Many of them were compelled to leave their families dependent upon the generosity of the society to keep them from want.

"We have done the hest we could," Major Byrne said, "and it is the necessity of these families that provides the only excuse I can offer for calling together this meeting and intruding upon the gallantry of Lieutenant Hobson at this season of the year. We have 834 families in this city alone who need attention

and help, and we expect that in two weeks' time the number will grow to a thousand."

In referring to the efforts of other societies in alleviating the condition of the soldiers and sailors and of the society formed to relieve the we have formed a grand aimy of reserve behind these gallant sailors and soidiers who are so nobly doing their duty at this time. America has always produced a man for the occasion. We have witnessed this in Manila (cries of "Three cheers for Dewey," which were given with the utmost enthusiasm) and again in the waters of Cuba. In those waters there was one who individualized American valor, American chivalry, American courage and brilliancy, and one who electrified the world by his achievement on the deck of the Merrimac. (Prolonged

#### THE HERO INTRODUCED.

Major Byrne closed by remarking that he now resigned the deck to Lieutenant Hobson, and as asm that marked his entrance was repeated. The whole audience jumped on one impulse to their feet and gave vent to the fullest power of their lungs. Flags, fans and handkerchiefs waved in unison to the strains of "Dixie," which was played by the band. For a full three min utes the enthusiastic clamor was continued. while the object of it all stood, self-contained, but obviously touched by the plaudits of his

When there came a little cessation in the cheering Lieutenant Hobson, raising his voice, endeavored to secure quietness by shouting. 'Won't you now avast, Yankee Doodle?" audience, however, misunderstood, and, thinking that he was calling for the song of "Yankee Doodle," they responded as in one voice to the accompaniment of the band. Finally, when the people sunk back in their seats Lieutenant Hobson, speaking in a clear and resonant voice,

Ladies and Gentlemen: The deck has been Ladies and Gentlemen: The deck has been turned over to me, but I take objection to likening this situation to the deck of a man-o'-war. (Laughter.) As you all know, the sailor abhors words. If you followed his routine from the time he turns out in the morning untit taps at night you would hear but very few words. He has the simple pipe of the whistle for most of his orders or the blast of the busic. Even for those commands and communications Even for those commands and communications which control all the forces that make up a vessel for directing the engines, for controlling the battery he will have simple signals, and now that the deck is turned over to me, and I am called upon to use words—words in abundance— I am on an unknown sea. (Laughter.) I must confess, however, that I knew that I should be upon the unknown sea when I consented to ap-pear here to-night, but sallors before have gone pear nere to-night, but sallors before have gointe unknown seas when causes adequate have called them (loud cheers), and if any cause could appeal to me more than all other causes it is that which works to the interest of the sailor and soldier, for I have been associated with the sailor, though for a brief number of years, yet long enough to know him.

My first experience-about the only thing the sailor can talk about is a few little incidents and experiences of his own-was while on a practice cruise just after entering the Naval Academy. One day several of the cadets were swimming toward the Constellation, which was anchored about three-quarters of a mile from the shore. Most of the cadets had reached the ship, but one of them was seized with cramps, and be sang out for a boat to be lowered to take him aboard. Immediately a rush was made to hoist out a boat, but a sailor who heard him jumped overboard to his assistance. Then another went overboard, then from the boom, from the quarter and from the bridge other sailors followed in such numbers that actually the captain had to give the order in stern tones, and his orderly passed it along, that "No more men jump overboard." (Laughter and cheers.) and cheers.)

I have seen the same spirit exhibited when in a heavy gale a lifeboat had been called for. It was with the same old Constellation. She was running free before half a gale, with close

was running free before half a gale, with close reefed topsails, when a man fell overboard. Without waiting to bring her to the wind, so that the launching would be easier under the ship's lee, the life crew lowered the boat. It was a comrade of mine they were seeking to rescue. He fell from the crosstrees, and struck the water apparently lifeless. While the lifeboat was getting away she was swamped by a heavy wave, and it was no longer a question of saving one man, but seven. Another lifeboat's crew was called away. It was not necesof saying one man, but seven. Another life-boat's crew was called away. It was not neces-sary to give the order for the call. They were already there. It was not necessary to muster the crew. Each man was in his place, and they the crew. Each man was in his place, and they lowered the lifeboat without hesitation. (Cheers.) This was my first introduction to the acquaintance of the sailor, he whom we call "Jackle." A number of years passed, and every year of association with "Jackle" confirmed the first conclusions I had drawn of him, and recently, friends, I have had occasion to see "Jackle" where he was sorely taxed. I feel that certain features of the recent incident in which "Jackle" played his part so well should be referred to. It is known that when the call was made for volunteers to go on the Merrimac—(vociferous cheers and cries of "Three cheers for the hero of the Merrimac")—literally the men fell over each other in their eagerness to volunteer. (Renewed cheering.) The list on the New-York ran above a hundred, and the lowa sent over the signal that 140 would volunteer, before the order was passed that no more volunteers were needed. When the few out of this number had been assigned to stations on the Merrimac, the direction was given to them to number had been assigned to stations on the Merrimac, the direction was given to them to lie flat on their faces alongside the particular piece of duty they had to perform. Two were stationed by the anchor gear, and others by the torpedoes, while two were in the engine-room. The directions were that no man should pay any attention to the fire of the enemy. It was agreed and understood by all, that they should not even look up over their shoulders to see where the firing came from, that, as the shots fell, they should pay no attention to them. If a man was wounded he was to give no attention to it, but to place himself in a sitting-kneeling posture, in a posture so that when the signal posture, in a posture so that when the signal was given each mar, if wounded, could perform his simple duty; nd, friends, they lay there each man at his post, until the little duty of

### each was performed

UNDER CONTINUOUS FIRE. And I may tell you that five out of the seven torpedoes that were attached to the ship had been shot away, the steering gear had also been shot away, and the projectiles that were being hurled at us came more se a continuous stream than as individual projectiles. Yet those "jackies" lay there without moving, each one ready to do his duty as he had been instructed. Then again, when the duty was done and the boys had assembled at the rendezvous on the quarterdeck when the vessel began to sink slowly, because there were only two remaining torpedoes of the seven, the other five and the starboard-quarter anchor having been shot away, to be exploded to sink the ship, the sailors remained there without stirring. For ten minutes the group stood there, amid, a perfect rain of horizontal fire from the enemy's vessels in the harbor and from the batteries, when it was only a question of death in the next projectile, or the next, or the next, or else of being struck with some of the fragments. They stood quietly on the deck grinding underneath them.

A SIMPLE OIDER. there without moving, each one ready to do his

### A SIMPLE ORDER.

This simple order was given, "No man move until further orders." If there was ever a moment when the order "sauve qui peut" every man for himself, jump overboard, get away from this, was justifiable, it was at this away from this, was justifiable. It was at this time. But not a man budged. (Prolonged cheers for "jackie.") A few minutes later when this same group was in the water, clinging, with their heads just above vater, to the catamaran, when the enemies' picket-boats came peering around with their lanterns, in the endeavor to find something living, when the impute was strong to give up and swim to the pulse was strong to give up and swim to the bank, the same order was given, "No man move until further orders," and there for nearly an hour these men stayed-every one.

### READY TO DO IT AGAIN.

When that afternoon, the same afternoon of the sinking of the Merrimac, by the kindness of the gallant commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces, Cervera-(cheers)-the effects of the sailors were brought off from their ship, by a sailors were brought off from their ship, by a boat that went out under a flag of truce, to tell of their safety, one of the men, in distributing these effects, was allowed to come over to my cell. This man—Charette was his name—was the spokesman of the others, and after referring to what they had been through during the night, he said: "We would do it over again to-night, sir!" (Tremendous cheers.) Next day, when it seemed that perhaps a rem-nant of the Inquisition was to be applied

to get information from the prisoners, to ascertain what was the name of the ship that had been sunk—whether it was a battle-ship with a crew of five hundred or six hundred. Impertinent questions were put to the prisoners, and soldiers coming along would make significant signs like this (here the Lieutenant drew his hand across his throat) at which our seamen merely laughed. (Laughter.) That was a fact. (Cheers.) Charette, who speaks French, was the spokesman of our party, and he was asked by the major who had charge of us, "What was the object of your coming in here?" Charette drew himself up and replied: "In the United States it is not the custom for the sailors to know or to ask to know the object of his superior officers.

(Cheers.) Now, friends, if you will draw the proper deduction and regard these men as simply of the whole fleet; if you will properly upon this little incident of the Merrimac imple indication of the material in the whose whole personnel was willing and ready whose whole personnel was willing and ready and is always willing and ready to do any work or duty, whatever he its end; when you make this proper deduction and consider these little features which I have related, an accurate and more or less complete idea of the American sailor. (Loud cheers.)

#### THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

My experience with the soldier has been limited and restricted, but I recently saw his bemind a proper estimate of the American solmind a proper estimate of the American soldier. From my prison window in Santiago I was able to see the advance of all our troops. My cell overlooked the Spanish intrenchments. I had seen them plant their artillery and dig their trenches. On July 2 the battle opened, and I watched it with breathless interest, and I wish to refer to certain features of that day which thrilled me.

Our infantry advancing had practically driven the Spaniards into the trenches. But they did not stop. They went right on to engage the intrenchments, an unsupported infantry to engage an intrenched infantry. I saw the first

trenchments, an unsupported infantry to engage an intrenched infantry. I saw the first assault, and thought we would surely take it, but when they reached a certain point the enemy's artillery opened. My heart sank. The artillery was flanking artillery. There came a pause. Our firing ceased. I felt that now the individuality of the soldier must come into play, the individuality of a soldier who has never been under fire, and who believes that probably the next shrapnel will take him away. I noticed that more rapid firing set in after that little pause, and a more rapid rush was made up to the trenches. One line was followed by another,

the trenches. One line was followed by another, and six assaults I counted, until the trenches became ours. In spite of the flanking artillery we had taken those trenches by unsupported infantry. (Cheers.)

And now, friends, I have little further to say. The sailor cannot go out of his experience with his tongue, but I really feel that I must refer to subsequent impressions when, after being exchanged I passed through our lines. I would

his tongue, but I really feel that I must refer to subsequent impressions when, after being exchanged, I passed through our lines. I would examine the countenances of individuals as we passed along. I was introduced to the officers, and spoke to the men. I found that many of them were citizens, men who had left ease, many of them; men who had left ease, many of them; men who had left personal responsibilities at home, men who had left under conditions that would entail enormous personal sacrifices to come out there to enter on this campaign in a tropical climate in the rainy season, with the fevers as well as the trenches of the enemy ahead of them.

When again duty brought me back for a few days to our country, and I saw that the men at the front were really but a small portion of the men who were ready to go to the front; when I learned that in the encampments throughout our country the only fear felt was that each one's company, each one's regiment might not have a chance to go to the front, and when I found that of all those who had been called out, that of all these there was comparatively a handful of enlistments, that they had simply been taken as individuals from groups; when I saw, as a matter of fact, the whole citizen life of the Nation was ready and willing; when I found that women were engaged with all their zeal, with all the powers they had, with all the devotion imaginable, to alleviate the conditions of those at the front and care for the dependent left hehind; when I consider all these conditions, it drew to my mind a picture, the magnitude of which I cannot compass in any sense. Sight falls, distance would not measure it. It represents in our American country the fact that the whole Nation's life blood, the breath and blood of very individual, is now, and I believe will always be, ready when the question of the Nation is involved.

And then, when I supplement this picture with another no less vivid, no less real, of our country sending its strong arm out over the earth preparing for the futur

And then, when I supplement this picture with another no less vivid, no less real, of our country sending its strong arm out over the earth preparing for the future to use its strength, to exert its enormous influence on behalf of what is high and right, of extending free institutions, our own freedom, our own type of manhood over the earth, my feelings and emotions are indescribable, and I can only say I have thanked heaven that Lit is vouchsafed me to devote my exertions—even, I trust, my whole life—to the service of my country. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

### WHAT MR. M'ADOO SAID.

cornet solo, "Maryland, My Maryland," Lieutenant Hobson introduced William McAdoo, exdelivered a ringing speech that more than once sent the blood tingling through the veins of every American present. There was no mistaking the temper of the house regarding the policy that ought to be pursued regarding the territory acquired by conquest. When the speaker said that day afternoon. wherever the flag had been planted in honor, there it must stay, there was a wild outburst of cheers that was second in volume only to that which followed his reference to President Mc-Kinley. When that came there was another uproar of frantic approval that showed unbounded faith and trust in the actions of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

Mr. McAdoo began by saying that he had always known that the Navy knew how to fight, but that never before hearing Lieutenant Hobson had he known that it was so eloquent. He declared that Spain had delayed the war as long as possible, believing that this country would never dare to prosecute it in Cuba in the rainy season, and he admitted that we had found there in fever a foe worse than the Mauser bullet. Mr. McAdoo said that at a time like that a speech was not demanded from him. "In the presence of a hero," he said, "the eloquence of words is lost in the sublimity of action." Whereat there was another volley of cheers for Hob-

Mr. McAdoo had some amusing things to say about Spanish diplomacy. He declared that if a man had a dispute with Spain about a lost dog she would conduct it for fifty years. Then he passed to a vague reference to the questions raised by American victories and aroused the great enthusiasm already mentioned by the declaration that "wherever the American flag has once been raised in bonor no man shall ever pull it down."

"This is not the place to discuss policies," he went on, "but when in the aftergame of diplomacy the cunning gentlemen of diplomatic legerdemain"- This was as far as got, for the phrase amused the audience so much that a great shout of laughter went up, in which General Woodford heartly joined.

### FAITH IN THE PRESIDENT.

"I believe in William McKinley," was the speaker's next sentence, and here, too, he was interrupted by a most significant outbreak of approval. "I believe in him," he went on, "not only as a patriotic American, but an able man in whose hands the destiny and rights of this country can be safely trusted at this juncture." Mr. McAdoo said that the war had been worth while, if only because it had made the Union a union of heartstrings.

The speaker had something to say about the Navy. "For twelve years," he said, "we had to wring out gallant ships from a reluctant Congress, but we are going to get a Navy commensurate with the greatness and dignity of the Republic." This sentiment, too, was the signal for a manifestation of unbounded approvat

Miss Ethel Irene Stewart sang "'Way Down Upon the Suwanee River," and in response to an encore gave "Coming Through the Rye." After another selection by the 71st Regiment Band there were loud cries from the upper gallery for Captain Philip of the Texas. It was only when Lieutenant Hobson rose and said, "Unfortunately, the gallant Captain is not with us to-night." that the cries ceased. GENERAL WOODFORD'S SPEECH.

General Stewart L. Woodford, United States Minister to Spain, was then introduced by the chairman. General Woodford spoke very

briefly, but his remarks were received with great applause and it was evident that he made a most favorable impression upon the audience. Indeed, the cheers that followed his closing remarks were hardly less than those which were evoked by Lleutenant Hobson.

General Woodford began by saying that nine years ago he had been appointed by the President one of the visitors to the Naval Academy dent one of the visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and had there met Mr. McAdoo, who afterward became Assistant Secretary of the Navy. At that time he (the speaker) and Mr. McAdoo stood together in demahding that the Navy be enlarged and strengthened. They stood together last night in proud recognition of what the Navy had done. When they met at Annapolis Mr. McAdoo was a good Democrat and he himself was a good Republican. Tonight both Mr. McAdoo and himself were better than Democrat, better than Republican. They were loyal citizens of the Nation. (Loud applause.)

General Woodford closed his speech as follows:

General Woodford closed his speech as follows:

We believe in the flag of the Republic. We believe in the unity of the Nation. We believe in the Alabama of Hobson, the Virginia of Fitzhugh Lee, the Vermont of Dewey and the Ohlo of William McKinley. (Great applause.) We believe in the future of the Republic. I may not to-night say that where the flag of the United States has gone up there it must stay. But I may say that wherever, in the name of justice, that flag has gone up, the flag of Spain must come down, through this broad world of ours. (Tremendous applause.) Just the right touch was given at the close of General Woodford's speech by the singing, almost tenderly, of "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," by the Bank Clerks' Glee Club, followed by three rousing cheers for "Mrs. Hobson, the proudest mother in the world." Mrs. J. Ellen Foster then spoke. Miss Stewart sang "While We Are Fighting for Cuba," "America" was given by the band and glee club, and the club sang. "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home."

At the close of the exercises President Byrne, after thanking the entertainers, read a resolution to be sent from the association to Admiral Cervera, extending to him the thanks of the association "for his magnanimous treatment of Lieutenant Hobson and his comrades while they were prisoners at Santiago." Then the enthusiasm broke out again, and for an hour the hero of the Merrimac was kept busy shaking hands. Finally some one turned out the greater part of the lights, and the remaining portion of the audience, including a number who had come in from the street to shake hands with Lieutenant Hobson, rejuctantly departed. Hobson, reluctantly departed.

### FOUR GIRLS DROWNED.

A BOAT BELONGING TO FRANK RUP-PERT'S LAUNCH UPSET.

NINE PERSONS THROWN INTO RARITAN BAY-FIVE, INCLUDING MR. RUPPERT,

Rohwen, of Ninety-fourth-st. and Third-ave., Man hattan, were drowned in Raritan Bay last evening. Their mother, Frank Ruppert, son of J. Ruppert, the brewer; Mrs. Rohwen, her son, and two sallors, had a narrow escape from sharing the fate of The drowned girls were eight, ten and thirteen

years old, and Mrs. Rohwen's niece was eighteen years old. They had been the guests of Frank Ruppert on his yacht for a trip down the bay, and in the afternoon put in at Richmond Valley to visit

The yacht, a hig naphtha launch, could not approach close to the shore, owing to the shoaling of the water, and the passengers were taken ashore in

the water, and the passengers were taken ashore in the boat.

They started to return to the yacht about 5:20 o'clock. There had been a strong southeast wind blowing all day, and the water in the lower bay was rough. The tide was just starting to run flood, and this caused a cross sea and the formation of sea pusses.

The heavily loaded boat was rowed by two sallors. They succeeded in riding the inner breakers in safety, and had comparatively smooth water for four hundred yards. Six hundred yards off shore, and about five hundred yards from the inner bar, there is an outer one, over which the seas were breaking with considerable force all the afternoon. On reaching this the boat ran into difficulties. The sallors could not force it into the surf, although they tried it several times. On the last attempt the boat was caught in the breakers and upset.

All nine persons were thrown into the water. Mrs. All nine persons were thrown into the water, Mrs. Rohwen, her son, and Mr. Ruppert managed to reach the overturned boat. The four young girls and the sailors managed to get hold of one of the fishpoles nearby and hung on, but the girls were soon lost to sight.

The accident was witnessed from the shore by the fanitor and some of the attaines for the fish fellow. The fanitor and two other men went to the aid of those in the water and succeeded in bringing them ashore. The bodies of the fish were not found. Mrs. Rohwen was exhausted when taken ashore, and is at the fishing club in an hysterical condition under the care of a physician.

Mr. Ruppert and all the fishermen he could ob-

otan.

Mr. Ruppert and all the fishermen he could obtain have been dragging for the hodies ever since the accident. This is a difficult task owing to the roughness of the water.

The New-York Fishing Club house is about two miles from the Richmond Valley Railroad station, older to the shore. It is one of the pretitest club. miles from the Richmond Valley Railroad statt close to the shore. It is one of the prettlest cl-houses on Staten Island. It is on a fresh-water goon, separated from the salt-water tides by a sa-dune less than a hundred feet wide. The cl-house nestles amid a wood, which skirts the lage on all sides.

Ordinarily the water off shore there is quiet and easy to pass through in small boats, and not often does such a combination occur as that of yester-

# RUSSELL SAGE AT EIGHTY-TWO.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR THE WELL-KNOWN FI NANCIER ON HIS BIRTHDAY.

Yesterday was Russell Sage's eighty-second birthday. In spite of the almost unbearable heat the well-known financier was at his office, No. 31 Nassau-st., at the usual hour in the morning. was looking the picture of perfect health, and in reply to the congratulations of his friends and ac quaintances remarked that he never felt better in his life. Mr. Sage explains his long life as due to his careful habits. He does not use tobacco, and indulges in stimulants only in a most temperate manner. He has always kept regular hours, and is a great believer in the "early to bed" rule. Mr. Sage received many letters of congratulation, and among them was one from President McKinley. Mr. Sage looks forward to many years of life yet. on the principle that a man is only as old as he feels, and he said he felt young still.

His summer home is at Lawrence, Long Island, He is a great lover of fine horses, and is driven He is a great lover of fine horses, and is driven each day to and from the station behind a pair of colts which he raised himself. Considerable comment has been caused of late by reason of one of two conferences which have been held between Mr. Sage and J. Pierpont Morgan. In view of the large Manhattan Elevated Interest held by Mr. Sage it has been reported that the two financiers were perfecting the details of a plan to introduce electricity on the elevated lines. Mr. Morgan's holdings in General Electric have given this some color.

### REPORTED SALE OF OLYMPIA.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, THE ENGLISH MANAGER. SAID TO HAVE SECURED CONTROL OF IT.

It was reported last evening that the negotiations that have been carried on for some time by Mr. Chamberiain, the English manager who came to this country come weeks ago, and the New-York to this country come weeks ago, and the New-York Life Insurance Company had been brought to a head, and that as a result Hammerstein's Olympia had passed into the control of Mr. Chamberlain, According to this report Mr. Chamberlain intended to convert the roof garden into a winter garden and give there about the same sort of entertainment that Mr. Hammerstein used to offer the public there in summer. The lyric theatre, the story ran, was to be turned over to a sub-lessee, who was to run it as a combination theatre, while Mr. Chamberlain intended to install the rathskeller in another part of the building.

According to the report, the property had not been leased by Mr. Chamberlain, but had been purchased through him by a syndicate in which several Englishmen were interested. It was impossible last night to verify the report.

#### SOCIAL AFFAIRS AT NEWPORT. Newport, R. I., Aug. 4 (Special).-Mrs. Elisha

Dyer, jr., gave a children's party to-night, in honor of her daughter, Miss Swan, at her Bellevuehonor of the day and a dinner, followed by a dance in the new ballroom recently added to the At Mrs. Potter Palmer's dinner to-night, Mrs. William Astor was the guest of nonor.

Mrs. E. R. Wharton and Mrs. Walter L. Kane also entertained guests at dinner.

#### A WEDDING. Elberon, N. J., Aug. 4 (Special).-At the Ocean-

ave, summer cottage of Ewen McIntyre, of No. 203. West Seventy-fourth-st., New-York, at 6:20 o'clock this evening, his daughter. Miss May McIntyre, this evening, his daughter. Miss May McIntyre, was martied to Henry Atterbury Smith by the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, of Newark, pastor of the Elberon Memorial Church. The bride was attended by Miss Jessle McIntyre, as maid of honor, and three bridesmaids—Miss Eveline Withers, Miss Annie McIntyre and Miss Blanche McIntyre. Wilbur McIntyre, the bride's brother, was the best man. The ushers were Oliver Smith, Allan Scovell, William Ayres and William Davies. The bride wore a gown of white satin. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony. Many New-York friends of the couple were present.

that her officials might be unable to understand the scope of the proposals regarding the future of the Philippines. We ourselves have no fixed policy in regard to the Philippines, and it is not surprising that the Dons are at sea in trying to arrive at what we require of them in relation to them and in relation to the Ladrones and Canaries.

### INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

STATE TICKET NAMED-THE ADMINISTRA TION INDORSED.

Indianapolis, Aug. 4.-The Republican State Con vention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning and was called to order by Senator Fairbanks Before proceeding to make nominations, a resolu-tion authorizing the chairman of the convention to send to Presiden: McKinley a telegram of greet-ing and congratulation for his "wise administra tion of affairs, both in war and in peace," was

The following names were presented for Secre tary of State: Joseph C. Chaney, of Sullivan County; Charles F. Coffin, of Marion, and Union B. Hunt, of Randolph.
Mr. Hunt was nominated on the

ceiving 809 votes. The other candidates are: For urer, Leopold Levy, of Huntington; for Attorney General, W. L. Taylor, of Marion; for Clerk Supreme Court, Robert H. Brown, of Johnson; for Superintendent Public Instruction, F. L. Jones, of Tipton; for Statistician, John B. Conner, of

The platform heartily indorsed every act of the present National Administration, praises the s diers and sailers of the present war, and upon the war question says:

While we sincerely deplore the necessity of war we believe the President and Congress acced wisely in demanding the complete withdrawal of Spanish sovereignty from the island of Cuba, and in proceeding to enforce the demand with the military and naval power of the Government.

The subject of territorial extension is not directly treated, but is referred to as follows:

The subject of territorial extension is not directly treated, but is referred to as fellows:

Having achieved its manhood, the Republic, under God, is entering upon its greatest period of power, happiness and responsibility. Realizing the mighty future of wealth, prosperity and duty, which is even now upon us, we favor the extension of American trade, the reformation of the consular service accordingly, the encouragement by all legitimate means of the American merchant marine, the creation of a navy as powerful as our commerce shall be extensive, and for public defence and security, and the establishment of coaling stations and naval rendezvouses wherever necessary. We most heartily approve the annexation of the Hawalian Islands as a wise measure, and recommend the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal, under the immediate direction and exclusive control of the United States Government, the importance and necessity of the canal being emphasized by recent events in the war with Spain.

The following is the financial plank:

The Republicans of Indiana are unreservedly for sound money and are, therefore, opposed to the heresy to which the Democratic party is wedded—of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio of sixteen to one—which we regard as absolutely certain to debase our money and destroy our private and public credit and cause general business disaster.

We recognize the necessity for comprehensive and enlightened monetary legislation, and we believe the declaration in the St. Louis platform for the maintenance of the gold standard and the partity of all our forms of money should be given the vitality of public law, and the money of the American people should be made like all its institutions, the best in the world.

We reclicitate the country on the fact that when, in the exigencies of war, it became necessary to issue \$300,000,000 of Government bonds to meet the extraordinary expenditures, a Republican Admiratration had the good sense and wisdom to put the loan within the easy

SEARCH FOR BODIES FROM LA BOURGOGNE

THOSE ESPECIALLY LOOKED FOR NOT FOUND OVER THIRTY SUNK-TO CONTENUE

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 4 (Special).—After six days' cruising on the Atlantic near the scene of the wreck of La Bourgogne, the steamer Hiawatha, which was chartered by George S. Clay, of New-York, to search for the bodies of the relatives of former Judge Dillon, of New-York, and of John Perry, of Kansas City, put into Canso, eighty miles from Sable Island, at 1 o'clock this aftercon. Communication was immediately secured th this city, and from telegrams received here

some particulars of the expedition were learned.

some particulars of the expedition were learned. It can be positively stated that the search falled of its immediate object.

No trace of the bodies of Mrs. Dilion, her daughter or of any of the family of Mr. Perry was discovered. Over thirty bodies in all were found floating, supported by life-belts. Most of them were in such an advanced stage of decomposition that recognition was impossible, and there was nothing on the bodies that would serve to identify them. The life-belts were removed and the corpses, that had for nearly a month been tossed about on the waves, were sunk by heavy weights to their last resting-places.

In two, or three cases, however.

for nearly a month over design of their last restingplaces.

In two or three cases, however, papers, jewelry
and clothing on the bodies were means of identification. These were carefully preserved, but Mr.
Clay, in answer to a personal telegram to-night,
positively refused to make any statement as to
their description and character until he returns to
Halifax. All the members of the expedition are
under the seal of strict secrecy, and any alleged
interviews sent abroad are entirely untrue and
without foundation. The only authorized report is
contained in the foregoing.

The search south of Sable Island was conducted
with preat difficulty, owing to the dense fog which
prevailed after the arrival of the Hiawatha there,
and when a gale blew up last night it was decided
to make the nearest port. It was undecided whether
the search should be resumed or not, but to-night
instructions were forwarded to Mr. Clay to continue the search. The Hiawatha will therefore go
to sea again to-morrow morning to renew the
search, this time making a complete circuit of
Sable Island, her crew hoping that in clearer
weather the search will be more successful. At the office of the French Line the acting gen-

eral agent, Paul Faguet, said: "It is not true that the Hlawatha picked up any bodies of La Bourgogne dead. The vessel went out only to look after the bodies of Mrs. Dillon and her daughter and those of Mr. Perry's family, and would not touch any others. I have had word from our agents in Halifax to-day saying that the Hiawatha had one nothing. We are not interested in the boat at all."
When asked if it was true that the French Line had refused to join with ex-judge Dillon and Mr. Perry in a search for the dead, Mr. Faguet said: "I will not talk about that. We have nothing to

At the office of ex-Judge Dillon a cable message was received yesterday afternoon from Mr. Clay saying that so far the search for the body of Mrs. Dillon had been fruitless. It was not known at the office whether the Hiawatha would continue the

PRESIDENT TO REVIEW HIS PRATERS. Pittsburg, Aug. 4.-President McKinley and his wife will, from present indications, be the central figures in the official reviewing stand at the big parade, of the Knights Templar at the friendial conclave in October of the Grand Encampment of the United States, when thirty thousand visiting the United States, when thirty thousand visiting Templars will be present. A committee will go to Washington next week and extend he invitation to the President and his wife. The President is to be invited, not only on account of his office as the Chief Magistrate of the Nathm, but also because he is a prominent Knight Templar, having been a member of Canton Commandery for many years.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST. VESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

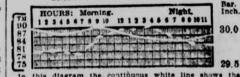
Washington, Aug. 4.—A storm of slight intensity has
developed over Maryland, causing increasing winds on the
Atlantic coast, Norfolk and Cape May, reaching thirtyfour miles an hour. Information signals have been ordered from Cape May to Nantucket. Thundershowers
have occurred in the Atlantic and Gulf States. The
temperature has fallen in the Middle and North Atlantic
States, except on the coast. Showers may be expected
in the early morning, followed by fair and cooler
weather in the Middle and North Atlantic States; genweather in the Middle and North Atlantic States; gengraily fair weather elesswhere, preceded by light showers
in the extreme Northwest. DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

New-England, showers; cooler on the Massachusett

coast; variable winds.
For Eastern New York, showers; clearing at night; oming northwesterly.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, ahowers in the early morning, followed by fair, cooler, variable winds, becoming northerly. For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, generally fair; warmer Friday night; light, variable winds.

### TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOURS: Morning. Night,



In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the tempera-Tribune Office, Aug. 5, 1 a. m .- The weather yesterday

was partly clouds, with showers in the early morning. The temperature ranged between 77 and 90 degrees, the average (84%) being 1% higher than that of yesterday and 4% higher than that of the corresponding day of last year. last year.

The weather to-day will be showery in the early more.

MARINE GOLD STOCKHOLDERS MEST.

## THEY MAY GET THIRTY PER CENT OF THE

Boston, Aug. 4.-There was a lively meeting of the directors and the stockholders of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company at Young's Hotel to For nearly three hours the pres of the company was gone over, and President what information they could. Clergymen, lawyers ewellers and, in greater proportion, business men of Boston and other cities of the Commonwealth were included among those present. It was learned ing to liquidate all outstanding liabilities and to employ additional legal course. It seemed to be the general impression that a dividend of 20 cent on a dolar would be about all the stockholder

employ additional legal counset. It seems the general impression that a dividend of 30 cents on a dolar would be about all the stockholders could expect.

President Ryan stated to-day that there will be no further meeting of the directors, and as yet it is impossible to state when he and other officers will go to Maine for the purpose of seeing what can be done with the piant at North Lubec.

Later this afternoon Treasurer Usher said he had only little hope of getting Jernegan back by extradition proceedings, for Lawyer Meiville O. Adams told him this morning that every point possible had been made to secure his arrest, but he did not think Jernegan could be extradited.

### TO PURCHASE THE ISLES OF SHOALS.

AN ENGLISH SYNDICATE NEGOTIATING POL

English capitalists is negotiating for the purchase of the Isles of Shoals, about eight miles out from of the Isles of Shoais, about eight miles out from this port. The syndicate opened negotiations for the purchase of the islands about four years ago, but the deal fell through on account of difficulties over the deeds. The Islands have been the cause of many herce battles between people who claimed the ownership of them. A few years ago Captain Lemuel Caswell, who had possession of one of the islands, was obliged, with his band of followers, to purade the coast night and day in order to keep an opposing force from landing.

The Isles of Shoais are among the best-known summer resorts on the New-England coast. The price is not stated, but is undoubtedly large.

## WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER'S PURCHASE.

A TRACT OF TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND ACRES THE ADIRONDACKS. Malone, N. Y., Aug. 4.-William Rockefeller, of

New-York City, has purchased twenty-five thou-sand acres of forest land from P. A. Ducey, umberman of Franklin County, for \$2,000 The and Mr. Rockefeller has already arranged to make the property into a private park. A portion of it abuts on Paul Smith's preserve, and 'n the pear vicinity are the parks of Mr. Litchfield and Mr. Low, of Brooklyn; the Meachan Lake, Childwold and several other game and forest reservations. The property has been lumbered, but not in such a way as to injure it materially for a park.

#### TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Britannic from Liverpool and

Queenstown were Miss Dorothea Baird, B. Dowling Blackstock, Miss Virginia Earle, G. H. Johnston F. C. Newhall, Major R. S. Stephen, J. W. Thor-burn, Sheldon Whitehouse and J. H. Williams. MARRIED.

## NELSON-VON FAAS On Thursday, August 4, 1808, the Rev. S. W. Sayres, rector of St. John's Chu Far Rockaway, Long Island, Matfilda Mitchel Von I to Norman Fairlie Nelson. Notices of marriages and deaths must be dorsed with full name and address.

GIBSON-At Glen Ridge, N. J., Wednesday, August & Wood Gibson.
Funeral service will be said at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st. on Friday morning, at 10 (ten) o'clock.
HART-At Stamford, Coan., Thursday, August 4, 1806, Mary, widow o' the Rev. A. B. Hart, of New-York City, in the 57th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HILTON-At Antwerp, N. Y., July 26, Mary of Archibald L. Hilton, aged 42 years. KEILEY-Suddenly, August 3, 1898, Hannah of Matthew Kelley and daughter of the li

of Matthew Reliev and Martin. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 17 Chris-st., Friday, August 5, at 8:15 p. m. Interment at Stelleton, N. J., at convenience of the August 4, Jane, wife of T Interment at Stelleton, N. J. at convenience of the Colliver, On Thursday, August 4, Jane, wife of T. Mason Oliver, at her residence, No. 1.007 East 165th-st. Relatives, friends, commissioners, irapectors, principals and teachers of the public schools, Borough of the Bronx, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Mott Haven Reformed Church, cornel 3d-ave, and 146th-st., Sunday, August 7, at 2 p. m. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Interment in Woodlawn Cemeters.

RYDER.—On Therefor, August 4, 1898, Eliza Jane Ryder,
in her 74th year.

Priends and relatives are invited to attend the functal
services at the residence of her nephew, George Gregory,
Yorktown Heights, N. Y., on Saturday, August 6, at
12 o'clock.

12 o'clock.

WATERS—At Charleston, W. Va., Tuesday, August 2, 1808. Caroline T. Waters, widow of James T. Waters, and daughter of the late Don Alonzo Cushman. Funeral service at Grace Church, Nyack, N. Y., on Friday, August 5, on the arrival of train leaving West 23d-st. ferry, Eric Railroad, at 3:25 p. m.

## Special Notices.

Tribune Terms to Mail Subscribers. Daily, \$10 a year \$1 per month.
Daily, without Sun-lay, \$8 a year; 90 cents per month.
Sunday Tribune, \$2 a year, Weekly, \$1. Semi-Weekly, \$.
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REMITTANCES, if sent in cash, unregistered, will be a the owner's risk

the owner's risk

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AMERICANS ABROAD will find The Tribune at:
London—Office of The Trioune, 149 Fleet-st.
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Hrown, Gould & Co., 54 New Oxford-st.
Thomas Cook & Son, Ludate Circus.
Paris—J. Munros & Co., 7 Rue Scribe.
Hottinguer & Co., 28 Rue de Provence.
Hottinguer & Co., 31 Roulevard Haussmans.
Credit Laonnais, Bureau des Etrangers.
Thomas Cook & Son, 1 Place de l'Opera.
Geneva—Lombard, Odier & Co., and Union Bank.
Fiorence—Whitoy & Co.
Vienna—Anglo-Austrian Bank.
St. Petersburg—Credit Lyonnais.
The London office of The Tribune is a convenient place to leave advertisements and subscriptions.

The Original No. 6 Cologne CASWELL, MASSEY & CO. who adhere to the old original label and style. It is the finest and most refreshing cologne water made. Junction B way, 6th Ave. 20th St. 578 5th Ave., 20th Ctl. St. 353 & 357 Columbus Aze. and Newport.

Junction B'way, 5th Ave. Such and Newport.

Postoffice Notice.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending August 4, 1893, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY—At 6 a. m. for Europe (except Spain), per a. s. Lucania, via Queenstown (eletters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Turkey, Egypt and British Indiamust be directed "per Lucania"); at 7 a. m. for Italy, must be directed "per Lucania"); at 7 a. m. for Italy, Turkey, Egypt and British Indiaper s. s. La Touraine, key, Egypt and British Indiaper s. s. La Touraine, via Havre (letters for other parts of Europe (except via Havre (letters for other parts of Europe (except to Hotterdam (letters must be directed "per La Touraine"); at 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. a. Amsterdam"); at 10 a. m. for Scotland direct, per a. a. Annotain, via Glasgow dietters must be directed "per Anchoria, via Glasgow dietters must be directed "per Anchoria, via Glasgow dietters must be directed "per Anchoria, via 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island (letters must be directed "per Anchoria, via 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island (letters must be directed "per La Touraine"); at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island (letters must be directed "per La Touraine"); at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island (letters must be directed "per La Touraine"); at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island (letters must be directed "per La Touraine"); at 12 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island (letters must be directed "per La Touraine"); at 13 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island (letters must be directed "per La Touraine"); at 14 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island (letters must be directed "per La Touraine"); at 15 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island (letters must be directed "per La Touraine"); at 15 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s

After the closing of the supplementary Transatiantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer. MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

FRIDAY—At 8 a. m. for La Plata Countries direct, per a. s. Bellucia, at 10:30 a. m. for Haili, per a. s. Prins Willem II detters for Venezueia, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II"; at 2 p. m. for Barbados direct and North Brazil, via Para and Maraos, per s. s. Grangenes, SATUPDAY—At 9 a. m. for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per s. s. Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Inneiro detters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius"); at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilia and Greytown, per s. s. Allai detters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Allai"; at 11 a. m. for Nassau, N. P., per s. s. Troga (betters for Tampleo must be directed "per Troga"); at 11 a. m. for Ponce, Porto Rico, per a. s. Silvis; at 8:30 p. m. for Newfoundiand, per steamer from North Sydney, at 8:30 p. m. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rall to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails steamer, close at this office daily at 8.30 p. m. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Hoston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8.30 p. m. Mails for Mayeriand, unless specially addressed for despatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. thegistered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

day. TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe). New-Zealand, Hawaii, which are forwarded via Europe). New-Zealand, Hawaii, which are forwarded via Europe). New-Zealand, Hawaii, Pill and Samoan Islands, per s. a. Mariposa (from San Francisco), close here daily up to August 16 at 1 a. B., Francisco), close here daily up to August 7 at 6.20 g. B., Francisco), close here daily up to August 7 at 6.20 g. B., Francisco), close here daily up to August 115 at 6.30 p. B., Mails for China and Japan (from Vancouver), close here daily up to August 115 at 6.30 p. B., Mails for Australia, (except West Australia), New-Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per s. a. Aoransi (from Vancouver), close here daily after August 6 and up to August 115 at 6.30 p. B., Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Gailiee (from San Francisco), close here daily up to August 26 at 6.30 p. B., Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Gailiee (from San Francisco), close here daily up to August 26 at 6.30 p. B., Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. TRegistered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmasses. TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.